## KU KLUX KLAN.

Curious Developments at the Holden Impeachment.

Reformatory Powers of the Organization.

Present Aspect of the Governor's Trial-Character and Appearance of His Witnesses-The Oath of the Ku Klux Klan-An Alphabet, Signs and Characters-One Camp Executed the Decrees of Another-Specimen Outrages in Alamance County-The Klan as Moral Reformers-They Whip Men for Illicit Intercourse with Women-Miscegenation a Crime with the Klan - An Unmarried White Woman with Five White and One Black Child.

RALEIGH, March 6, 1871. The impeachment trial progresses slowly, but the aterest in it continues unabated. So far about thirty-five of the Governor's witnesses have been examined, comprising a collection of characters ot to be seen anywhere but in the good old North State. There were among them cross-road white politicians of the Southern republican stripe; postate members of the Ku Klux Klan, who wer terrified by Kirk and Bergin into making confessions; negro political leaders and members of Union Leagues: negro thieves, ex-convicts and the worst villains of that race; negro women, whose husbands praved and abandoned women of both racesthe entire party showing in their evidence the existence of a state of immorality, deoralization and semi-barbarism scarcely be realized in this enlightened country in the nineteenth century. In appearance these witnesses strictly conformed to that of the classes of which they were the represenpative types. The white politicians had an air of semi-respectability and rumanism; the ex-members of the Ku Klux looked and were the lowest grade of the ignorant outhern whites-many of them with that half imbecile expression the truit of immorality; the negro politicians were fair specimens of the tricky. cunning, but dishonest former slaves; the thieves and ex-convicts of the ordinary class of such negro characters, and the women the most degraded that can possibly be conceived. Notwithstanding this, however, and disreputable and bad as they are in character and appearance, they have proved beyoud cavil the perpetration upon persons of their classes of over THIRTY OUTRAGES

of the most flagrant nature, by the Ku Klux Klan, o cognizance of which had been taken by the civil authorities; or if any of the alleged midnight offenders were arrested and bound over, they either never were brought to trial, and in no instance were they punished. While the defence has yet failed to establish the existence of anything like an insurrection, or even a quast insurrection, it has been clearly shown that the civil law in Alamance county was partially paralyzed by this formidable secret organication, which, in many and numerous instances took upon itself the punishment of offenders against the law where the authorities had fatted to do it. And so far as shown there are few instances proven that outrages were committed on account of the political predilection of any of the parties. The testimony of quite a number of the Bovernor's witnesses has been successfully impeached and others have turned out good witnesses for the managers. The Senate continues to give the case a tair and impartial hearing, and has allowed a greater lattitude to the respondents witillowed a greater lattitude to the respondents wit-lesses than was at first expected. For the en-lightenment of the readers of the Herald I submit a synopsis of some of the outrage testimony, which will be found decidedly interesting:—

will be found decidedly interesting:

Peter Hughes, a winess called on behalf of the respondent, testitued that he lived in the county of Alamance, and was a member of the White Brotherhood, otherwise the K. K. K.; he was in only one of their raids, but they did not with the wine the word of the wine of the organization he took the following oath:

"You solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that you will never eveal what is now about to come to your knowledge; and you never will reveal the names of the men who initiate you; and that you have not and to not belong to the Red Strings," U. L. Union League or H. of A. M. (Heroes of America, or any other political society whose aim and intention is to destroy the rights of the States and of the peaple and to elevate the negro with the white man, and you are opposed to all such organizations, so help you God.

"You now further swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that you will be true to the principles of the Brotherhood and to the members; that you will hever reveal any of its edicts, orders or principles to any person, not even a known brother, or that you are a member yourself, or who are members; and that you will obey all calls and summons of the chief of your camp when in your power to do so; and should any member reveal any of the acts, orders or secrets of this brotherhood you will assist in punishing him in any bers; and that you will obey all calls and summons of the chief of your camp when in your power to do so; and should any member reveal any of the acts, orders or secrets of this brotherhood you will assist in punishing him in any way that the camp may direct; and that you will not initiate or allow in this brotherhood any radical or any one who sympathines with them or who may have radical views, if in your power to prevent. And should you know for see any prother or his family imposed upon by any radical or negro you will go to his assistance or their assistance and render all the aid in your power. Or should you know any of them to be in imminent danger you will immediately inform them and go to their assistance. And should you how hear the word of alarm given you will go immediately to ascertain the cause and render all aid in your power, so help you God.

The witness then stated they had a peculiar

ALPHABET WITH SIANS AND CHARACTERS.

Certain letters representing other letters by which they could communicate with each other without fear of detection; the members were all required to be suitably disguised and ready at a moment's notice to obey the orders of their superiors; the word of discreas was never to be used only in cases of the most imminent peril, and it was the duty of every member to go to the assistance of others when called upon: whenever one camp decreed a person was to be whipped another camp had to do it, by which the members evaded detection in their immediate neighborhoods.

A DOUBLE OUTRAGE—A NAN WHIPPED AND SHOT.

Caswell Holt, negro, testified that about three years are a

had to do it, by which the members evaded detection in their immediate neighborhoods.

A DOUBLE OUTERAGE—A MAN WHIPPED AND SHOT.

Caswell Holt, negro, testifico that about three years ago a body of disguised men, numbering sixteen, forced themselves into his house, dragged him out of bed, choked him, tied him, and, after asking him about stealing certain chickens, carried him to the woods; they tied a rope around his neck and three wit over a limb; he was drawn up repeatedly, and each time saked to tell about the chickens; he was then soverely whipped, each of the sixteen men giving him three licks apiece; after this they ordered him to leave the county in ten days or they would kill him; last Christmas, twelve menths ago, they came to his house again, and upon his refusal to open the door they fired mio it, when he exclaimed, "There, yoo have shot the; "they then left, and the next morning he sent for a doclor, who extracted six buckshot from his person; he had three suspected persons arrested for this outrage, who had a fall trial and were acquitted.

The next witness, whose case is a neculiar one, testified that he was ku kluxed; they took him out and fired at him and struck him some licks. but he knew no provocation unless it was that he compromised

A BASTARDY CASE

and struck him some licks. but he knew no provocation un-less it was that he compromised

ABATARDY CASE

with his wife's sister; he was a butcher, and had been accused of killing discurpered beef and selling it; he was also
accused of Killing and running off his neighburs' cattle; he
was once bound over, but when the constable came to arrest
him he resisted, and assistance had to be called in which
forced him to go. Leonard Ripley, another witness for the
Governor, testified that he was present at the whipping of
Jack Branson, a colored blacksmith, when he got a few
inches also; this was administered to him because he siept at
Branson's house that night, and the ku Kiux said he slept
with

with

Jack Blamson's Daughter;

out though he had seen the woman frequently he never had
anything to do with her; they said they whipped him for
staying all night at Jack's house instead of going to a white
inan's house; the wife and mether of Wyatt Outlaw, who

man's house; the wife and mether of Wyatt Outlaw, who was

HANGED AT GRAHAM,
testified that the Ku Kiux came to their house in March, 1870, broke open the door, malireated both of them, and took Wyatt from the house and a cord from their bed; this was all they saw. Other witnesses saw a large body of mounted disguised men in the street at Graham that night going toward the Court. House. The body of Outlaw was found hanging to a tree in front of the Court House next morning. It is alleged by some that Outlaw was hanged for shooting at a body of an Kiux, whom he saw some time previous, and for threatening to shoot them whenever he saw them again. Be this as it may, this was one of the most aggravated and horrible outrages on record, and one for which some of the wretchee present should be made to suder.

Polly tashin, a white woman, testified that herself and daughter, Julia, were sitting up by the fire at their house in Alamance over a year ago, she having sit in family, when some seven men, dressed in white pants and "Course BOBRINS, WITH HORSE HAIN BEARDE, came; it was the goldest night of the winter, though she did dot get cold; as "Wis 50 mad the could not; Julia neard them first and said, "The Ku Kjux are coming;" they came and knocked: Julia said, "Course in or scratch under;" they came said knocked: Julia said, "Course in or scratch under;" they came said, "Pretty work for my neighbors to do;" I knew here all.

Coursell—Whai is your occupation?

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Seven?

WITNESS—
NOT BUT ONE, THANK YOU;
I did not keep a common brothel; I keep a decent house, as all my neighbors will testify; if anybody says to the contrary they say faise; I had four of the men bound over to keep the peace. rary they say faise; I had four of the men bound over to keep the peace.

Julia vialin, the daughter, corroborated the testimony of ser prother, and added that after their house was pulled town they put up a tent, in which they lived for thirteen months below? they put up a tent, in which they lived for thirteen months below? they could get any place eise.

James H. Hoit, a witness for the Governor, testified that James H. Hoit, a witness for the Governor, testified that James H. Hoit, a witness for the Governor, testified that James H. Hoit, a witness for the Governor, testified that James H. Hoit, a witness for the Governor, testified that James H. Hoit, a witness for the Governor, testified that James H. Hoit, a witness for the Governor, testified that James H. Hoit, a witness for the Governor, testified that James H. Hoit, a witness for the Governor, testified that James H. Hoit, a witness for the Governor, testified that James H. Hoit, a witness for the Governor, testified that South witness for the Governor, testified that James H. Hoit, a witness for the Governor, testified that some the discovered that should have supplied to the Governor, testified that some discovered that South John Overman teatines that some disguised men took him John Overman teatined that some disguised men took him John Overman teatined that some disguised men took him John Overman teatined that some disguised men took him John Overman teatined that some disguised men took him John Overman teatined that some disguised men took him John Overman teatined that some disguised men took him John Overman teatined that some disguised men took him John Overman teatined that some disguised men took him John Overman teatined that some disguised men took him John Overman teatined that some disguised men took him John Overman teatined that some disguised men took him John Overman teatined that some disguised men took him John Overman teatined that some disguised men took him John Overman teatined that some disguised men took him John Overman

more amount, they then cut off the whiskers on the oppo-site side of his face; one of the men he recognized in the party told him they whipped him for

mere amnuing, they then cut off the whiskers on the opposite side of his face; one of the men he recognized in the party told him they whipped him for

AREFUNG A WOMAN,

of which his wife had repeatedly complained. In answer to counsel this witness stated he had not yet discontinued that had pretice, and he did not think it worth his while to go before the Grand Jury to have any one indicted for the whipping. Alfred White, colored, is another of the Alamance gay Lotharios. He, too, was whipped by men disguised who had horns on them. He was a miller. The Ku Kiux accused him of speaking impertinently to white people and of STAYING WITH A WHITE WOMAN,
but he said he didn't. Some white women live near my mill who are bad characters, one of who was also whipped for living in criminal intimacy with a girl named Martha Parrish, Joseph McAdama testified that he lives in Alamance. One onlight a coffin of unusual size was placed at his door. On one end was written, "Hold your tongue or this will be your home." On another place,

"ALIVE TO-DAY AND DEAD TO-MOKEOW."

They fired off several guns in his yard, and when he opened the door the cofin slided in; but he kicked it out. He is a regulbilosm. Dr. John A. Moore, who was a former member of the Legislature, testined that he had been a member of the White Brotherhood; that while on a professional visit to Graham he was informed by James E. Boyd that the Brotherhood were about to drafted the bill and had it engineered through the Legislature, and incurred great odium as the reputed author of the Insurrectionary act, which he introduced in the House; but it is well known that United States Senator Pool drafted the heli and had it engineered through the Legislature, Moore said he did not know it. Boyd said he was going to Greensboro, to be out of the county when it occurred. Moore then said it would never do, and having been informed the route the kian were coming to execute Shoffner he resolved to mount his hores and, if possible, stop them. He imparted his purrose to a Mr.

These are fair specimens of the Alamance outrages, which seem to have been brought about by a thoroughly demoralized state of public opinion, growing out of the results of the war, the corruption of the republican leaders, and the bad principles instilled into the negrous by Northern adventurers.

CONVICTION

is yet dubicos, but there has been no vote to indicate the final result. The most strengons exercises

is yet dublous, but there has been no vote to indicate the final result. The meet strenuous exertions are being made by the friends of the Gevernor to save him, and if possible retain the government in republican hands during his term at least. I am informed that two conservative senators have received anonymous threatening notices in the style of the Ku Klux Klan from republican sources, stating if they fail to cast the proper vote when the time comes they will be summarily dealt with. This is done with a view, if possible, to disgust the members with their own party, and thus drive them to vote against impeachment and their probable conviction.

### KU KLUX MOVEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

[From the Yorkville (S. C.) Enquirer, March 2.] [From the Yorkville (S. C.) Enquirer, March 2.] DEPREDATIONS IN YORK COUNTY.
On Monday morning, 27th, about one o'clock, a party of disguised men, supposed to number fifty or sixty, came into Yorkville and proceeded to the building known as Rose's Hotel. In this building is the office of E. M. Rose, the county treasurer, and a liquor establishment belonging to D. S. Russell & Co. One of the rooms is also used as the office of the county commissioners. A front door was broken open by means of a piece of timber used as a battering ram.
On entering the room the party who had effected an entrance immediately stated that the object of

was broken open by means of a piece of timber used as a battering ram.

On entering the room the party who had effected an entrance immediately stated that the object of their visit was to obtain possession of E. M. Kose, the county treasurer, and proceeded forthwith to search the house for him, forcing the doors of the building when they found one locked or fastened. The furniture in the rooms occupied by the county treasurer and county commissioners was demolished, and the papers and records of the respective offices scattered and strewn over the floors. The liquors in the barroom of Russell & Ce. were also poured out and destroyed. A hole was made in the outer covering of the safe, but no entrance into it was effected by this means.

During Monday the whereabouts of the county treasurer was not generally knewn; but on Tuesday he made his appearance on the street. In an interview with him he informed us that when he heard a hoise in the street he made preparation to leave the premises, and that it was with the greatest difficulty he escaped from the crowd. The building sustained no further injury than the forcing of the doors and destruction of the office furniture, as above recited—the only object apparently of the raiders being to get possession of the treasurer. There are stories in circulation of other acts said to have been committed by the "Ku Kiux" at this building, but they lack confirmation, for which reason we withhold them.

The raiders next visited the dwelling of Thomas Wright, colored, one of the county commissioners, probably for the purpose of capturing him; but he and his family had taken the precaution to absent themselves, and fortunately no violence further than singht injury to a few articles of ciothing and the breaking of a lamp occurred at this house.

The party were mounted, though while engaged in town their horses were in a skirt of woods in the vicinity. We suppose they remained about an hour, and when they left took the Howell's Ferry road in the direction of Broad river.

On Sund

On Sunday morning last news reached town that on the night previous a negro man named anderson Brown, hving four miles north of Yorkville, had been murdered. Immediately upon reception of the news Coroner James H. Fayssoux, accompaned by Sherif Gienn and other citizens of the town, proceeded to the scene of the murder. A jury of inquest was summoned and the following facts elicited:—About eleven o'clock the wife of the murdered man was a wakened by the barking of the dog. She called her husband, who got out of bed and went to the door, when he was asked his name by some persons in the yard, and also to whom he formerly belonged. On answering that his name was Anderson Brown and that he formerly belonged to Lawson Brown, he was told by the men to follow them. In a short time the wife heard the report of firearms in an easterly direction from the house. A son of the murdered man also testified that he got out of bed at the same time as his father and observed six persons in the yard. Their faces were covered. Five were dressed in dark clothing and one in white. Twelve shots were counted.

persons unknown to the Jury.

ARMS STOLEN.

We learn that a body of disguised men, numbering about one hundred, visited Kock Hill on the might of the 19th uit, broke open the depot and took out the State arms, and broke to pieces what they could not carry off. The young man who slept in the depot was taken out and tied until after their mission was accomplished, when he was released. The entire party was mounted and well armed.

RAILROAD TRACK TORN UP.

On Saturday night hast-fortunately after the train had passed for Yorkylle—a portion of the track of the King's Mountain Railroad, about two miles irom town, was torn up. The road was repaired on Monday, and the train has since been running as usual.

Another Outrage in the South.

records the following:-

Two strangers, having the habit of gentiemen, followed a lady the other day in the streets of Augusta to her residence. On their arrival there they sent a servant for the lady, who was astonished to meet two men who were entire strangers to her. They made some impertinent and insulting inquiries of her, when she rettred and informed her husband of the disagreeable interview. He followed them to the (jobe Holei that evening and gave them both a good sound caning, and in the collision broke the arm of one of them. One of these scamps represents bimself as a foreign count and the other as an ex-confederate officer, who was sent down here to investigate Southern outrages. He should report this case.

#### THE REPEL SPIRIT AGAIN RAMPANT IN KENTUCKY.

A Mail Route Broken Up.

A Mail Route Broken Up.

[Louisville (March 3) correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

About five weeks ago Mr. Wilson, a colored mail agent, was placed in charge of the United States mail on the Louisville, Frankfort and Lexington Railroad. On his second trip he was attacked at North Benson, a station only a few miles west of Frankfort, by a band of armed men, one of whom entered the mail car, grappied with the agent and tried te eject him from the car. In this he did not succeed, however, and arter beating the agent over the head the scoundrel jumped from the car. Threats were made that if Wilson returned to that section in the capacity of mail agent he would be summarily deait with. On the following day the Superintendent of the Mail Service of this district placed Colonel Green, a white man, in Wilson's place, but in a day or two Wilson was returned to the route, with a squad of ten United States soldiers, armed and equipped, as a body guard. Since that time Wilson has continued in charge of the mail between Lexington and Louisville, the soldiers accompanying him every day.

Yesterday it was rumored in Frankfort and vicinity that another attack would be made upon the mail agent to-day, by a party strong enough to "clean out the mail agent and his body guard." This rum r gained credence, and Generai E. H. Murray, United States Marshal for Kentucky, who was in Frankfort last night, telegraphed the fact to Colonel Markiand, Superintendent of the Mail Service, suggesting that a strong guard be placed upon the train to-day.

Colonel Markiand, by authority of the Postmaster General, ordered the mail discontinued on that roule until lurther orders. So the train went out at

the train to-day.

Colonel Markiand, by authority of the Postmaster General, ordered the mail discontinued on that route until jurther orders. So the train went out at the usual time this morning, but without the colored agent or his guard, or the mail for the people living along the line. This arrangement leaves Frankfort without any mail facilities either from Louisville or Lexington, except by old roundabout stage coach routes. It is conceded that this will bring the Legislature and the clizens to their senses as quick as any other practicable plan. It is a matter of regret that the mail from Louisville to Frankfort can be sent daily, by way of Shetbyville, on the stage, but other towns between Lagrange and Lexington will be less fortunate. The train from Louisville to Frankfort, yesterday was boarded at Bagdad by three men, who were evidently members of the gang which was to make the assault to-day. They were perfect ruffians in their appearance and behavior, and were unreserved in their denunciations of the government. They hurrabed for Jeff Davis, and otherwise offered insults to passengers on the train. They got off at North Benson, the scene of the former attack on Wilson.

It is stated on good authority that the same band of men who released Scroggins were in Frankfort last night, ready for any duty, and that the fact was known to the citizens and authorities; yet nothing was done to prevent them from 'carrying out their evil degicns.

THE COURTS.

Arson on the High Seas-Jurisdiction of the Courts of This State in Suits Against Other States-The Hogan Will Case-A Horse Case-Assault and Battery-An Acquittal in a Case of Homicide-Business in the Court of General Sessions - Decisions.

#### UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Accepting an Indomnity Bond from a Co-defendant Who Assumes the Conduct of the Suit-Important Decision.

The Steaming R. L. Mabey, John Caldwell et al., Executors' Appellants, vs. Joshua Atkins et al. Antake the testimony of certain witnesses on behalf of the appellant, the steamtug R. L. Mabey, and was argued during the present term of the Supreme Court.

Damages were claimed by the owners of the ship Isaac F. Chapman for injuries which the ship received in a collision that occurred between the ship, while she was lying at a dock in the port of New York, and the steamtug R. L. Mabey and the ship Heien R. Cooper, which at the time of the collision was in tew of the steamtug, as more fully set forth was in tew of the steaming, as more fully set forth in the libel filed in the District Court. Serious injury resulted to the ship of the libellants, and they alleged that the steaming and the ship fielen R. Cooper were both in fault. Separate answers verselied by the claimants of the tug and tow, and both, it seems, made preparations for defence, but before the day for the hearing arrived they entered into the following stipulation, which is an exhibit in the rotion before the court. Omitting the names of the practices to the suit and the signatures of the proctors, the stipulation reads as follows:—

It is hereby stipulated by and between the parties representing the claimants of the vessels respondent in the above action that said ship Helen R. Cooper shall, and does hereby, assume the conduct of the defence, and that all and any judgment ordered against the said vessels or either of them shall be assumed and paid by said ship Helen R. Cooper.

Application for the same purpose as that described

assume the conduct of the defence, and that all and any judgment ordered against the said vessels or either of them shall be assumed and pand by said ship Heien R. Cooper.

Application for the same purpose as that described in the motion was made to this Court by the appellants on a prior occasion during the present term of the court; but it was refused, as no excuse was shown in the petition or accompanying papers why the witnesses were not examined, either in the district or circuit courts, and the Court said some excuse should be shown satisfactory to this Court for the failure to examine them in the courts below—such as that the eridence was discovered when it was too late to procure such examination, or that the witnesses had been subpremaed and failed to appear and could not be reached by attachment, and the like. Commissions for such a purpose cannot be allowed as of course under the twelfth rule, as it would aford an inducement to parties to keep back their testimony in the subordinate courts, and the effect would be to convert this court, the parties have filed with the present application an affidavit as a compliance with that requirement. Unsettled as the practice was prior to that decision, the parties are right in supposing that this Court would entertain a second application in the same case. Governed by these views the Court has examined the affidavit and the reasons given are not satisfactory, as they show that the witnesses were not court and that they were not examined, because the party now asking for the commission agreed that they would not introduce any in the Circuit Court, as it is well settled law that the losing party in the subordinate court, unless they find the affidavit what the losing party in the subordinate court, unless the himself appealed from the decree, and of course they did not and could not introduce any in the Circuit Court, as it is well settled law that the losing party in the subordinate court, unless he himself appealed from the decree. (The William Bagaiey, 5 Wall,

## UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT. Arnon on the High Seas.

The United States vs. Charles Perdue, Churles Meredith and Frederick R. Allen.—The defendants, late scamen on the whaling ship Robert Edwards, formerly of New Bedford, Mass., are charged with arson on the high seas, in setting fire to the vesse on the 10th day of May last, when 800 miles at sea, whereby she was consumed to the water's edge on the second day following, and the Captain and cres compelled to take to the long boat. The whole party were rescued by the ship Mary Rice and landed at Rio Janeiro, from whence the port, and, after an examination into the charge against them, held for trial. The offence is a capiin dark clothing and one in white. Twelve shots were counted.

The body was found next morning about two hundred yards from the house, with a builet hole through the forehead, and one through the bowels, with several small shot in the arm and shoulder. The verdict was that he came to his death by gunshot wounds through his head and bowels, at the hands of some persons uuknown to the jury.

We learn that a body of disguised men, numbering about one hundred, visited Rock Hill on the night.

tai one; and this fact being announced to the jurors as they were called, caused some deiay in procuring a jury. The difficulty was surmounted, however, before the close of the session on Thursday, and yesterday the three defendants were put upon trial for their lives. A perusal of the evidence will show that the rash act, which jeopardized the lives of all on board, was most reckless and wanten in its character, there being no incentive to it from personal lit treatment on the part of the captain and officers toward any portion of the crew.

The prisoners voluntarily confessed each to his own particular participation in see crime. The theory of the defence, however, is that the ship was accidentally fired, and that the subsequent confessions of guilt were made under violence and threats of continued punishment.

The District Attorney having briefly stated the case to the jury the examination of witnesses for the prosecution was proceeded with. The first witness called was advantaged to the prisoners, Perdue, Meredith and Allen, were seamen on board the Robert Edwards; the vessel belonged to Taber, Reed & Co., of New Bedfort; she left that port, on the 10th of May last, for a whaling voyage; on the 20th of June following, while the vessel was soo miles due east from Bermuda, smoke was discovered issuing from the forward hatch; the vessel was found to be On FIRE, and every exertion was made to put it down; the next day witness heard the captain ask Perdue it he had set the ship on fire; Perdue replied, "I did fire it; some one has blowed upon me and I will fix him?" witness did not ask the captain to let him blow Perdue's brains out; Perdue helped to put the fire down; the witness truck Perdue because he would not work; Perdue told the witness he had bored four holes in the bottem of the ship to sink her, and that he had fixed the ship "because the DEVIL HAD THE UPPER HAND OF HIM;" the entire ship's company worked two days to save the vessel all night, and at daylight, sne being burned down to the water's edge,

Allen why he had fired the ship, and he replied that Perdue and Meredith had got him into it; also told witness that he drew the tar to be used to start the fire.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russel, counsel for defence—The Robert Edwards was an old ship; the captain was a part owner; we were on a whaling voyage when the ship was burned; we had been as successful as usual; the second officer told witness the ship was on fire, but he did not go below to see where the fire was; the sides of the vessel were not saturated with oli; smoking was not forbidden on board the ship; Allen worked hard to put the fire out, but Perdue did not; Perdue would refuse to work; Meredith also skulked, and would only work when made to do so; it was at first thought the fire was accidental; every one of the crew was not charged with firing the ship; the witness did not say the Danish sailer was not guity of uring the ship, nor that it was a good thing for him to jump overboard; there was no highted lamp in the hold during the voyage.

Joseph H. Mullord called and sworn—Was boat steerer on the Robert Edwards; was known on the ship as Hall; the vessel was burned on the 20th of June; the crew left ner in open boats on the 22d.

Cross-examined—Saw the captain take Perdue by the beard; he had a pistol in his hand; did not hear the captain speak; before he seized him Perdue said, "As bad as I am I cannot tell a lie; I fired the ship; meredith were confronted with Perdue the latter accused them of complicity in firing the ship; they then confessed that they helped to fire it; after we got aboard of the Mary Rice Perdue, Meredith and Allen confessed in the presence of the officers that they had set fire to the ship; Meredith was asked why they fired the ship, and he replied that was more than human nature could inthom; Perdue said that he had fired the ship; he appeared to regret that he had done so, and said that if he only got out of this scrape he would never get into another.

James F. Maddoot testified that he was fourth officers of the Rober

save him; he might have been saved, but the 're was something else to do, the ship being then on free; pid not say he (witness) would shoot the Dane of he had a rifle.

Eugene Freeman, third mate, testified that when the captain had Perdue by the whiskers the captain charged him with having set the ship on free; the captain held him by the whiskers for a minute or twe.

the captain had Perdue by the whiskers the captain charged him with having set the ship on free; the captain held him by the whiskers for a minute or two.

THE CAPTAIN'S TESTIMONY.

Thomas L. Pease, captain of the Robert Edwards, testified to the ownership of the vessel, he himself owning one-sixteenth; the ship sailed on the 10th May last on a whaling voyage; knew the prisoners, Meredith and Allen (Perdue being then absent). The District Attorney not being previously aware of the fact, reported the same to the court.

Judge Woodruf said that the Marshal acted improperity in taking a prisoner out of the court without notice. The case was then proceeded with. On the 20th June, about ten o'clock, was informed by the second officer that the ship was on fire forward, in the lower hold; had the first officer aroused and proceeded at once forward; found the ship on fire; had the hatches battened down and holes made, through which they poured water on the fre to extinguish it; the fire prevailed and they abandoned the vessel at nine o'clock on the 22d; subsequently asked Perdue if he had set the ship on fire; Perdue sand, "Why do you suspect me" and I replied that he looked guilty: had heard from one of the men that Perdue threatened to set the ship on fire; that he would finish the ship, or the "old box," as he (Perdue) termed it; witness again asked Perdue of he nad set fire to the ship; that he knew he had done so and might as well confess it; Perdue then said he would not tell a lie, and he cried and said he had; the men when interrogated on the subject admitted that they had been always well treated—never better on any ship; had never heard any complaints of the men previous to the firing of the vesse; witness had caught Perdue by the beard at the time; Perdue at the same time said some one had betrayed him and he would fix him; witness then seized him by the beard and drew a revolver from this pocket, and said to Perdue that it he threatened any one on board his ship he would blow his brains out; after they had

## UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT-IN EQUITY.

An Injunction Against the City. In the Matter of Cornelius Stockham vs. The New York .- The complainant in this case has filed a bill in equity setting forth that he owns water frontages at 142, 143 and 144 West street, with the privilege of wharfage, &c.; that he erected wooden sheds thereon, where he carries on the business of a commission produce merchant; that the Mayor and served him with notice to remove such sheds, and he prays an injunction restraining the Mayor from removing said sheds. The matter will come up for argument in a few days.

Jurisdiction of the Courts of This State in Before Judge Cardozo.

John C. Stockwell vs. The Treasurer of the State of Illinois and the State of Illinois.—The plaintiff had procured an attachment against funds belonging to the State of Illinois, on deposit in the American Exchange Bank, in this city, attaching \$15,000. The delendants oppose and seek to set aside the attachment for want of jurisdiction. They claim that the State cannot be sued. This comes up upon a motion. Mr. Crowell, in behalf of the motion, maintained that the court has no jurisdic tion or power to maintain an action against any foreign State or States or this Union when they seek to enforce in such action a remedy against the State. Mr. Hull, in opposition to motion, contended that inasmuch as the plaintiff found funds belonging State, now in the city of New York, that he could state, now in the city of New York, that he could acquire jurisdiction over the State seeking to reach the funds of the State, and, although the State could not be made a party to the record for any purpose except to give them an opportunity te oppose and defend voluntarily if they wished, yet the preperty of the State could be reached and jurisdiction acquired in that way against the State, even if the State was the ultimate power which had to pay the money. On both sides numerous authorities were quoted. quoted.

The Court reserved its decision.

Some of the Troubles and Tria's of Our State Military Defenders.

Benjamin H. Yard vs. Eugene S. Eunson, Lewis Lenbuscher and W. G. Ward .- This old and familiar case came up yesterday on a motion to vacate the orders of arrest against the first two defendants, and the release of the bail bonds of all of them. The last named defendant is brigadier general commanding the brigade of National Guards to which the Seventy-first regiment belongs; the first is Major of the regiment, and the second was marshal deputed to execute the orders of a court martial. The plaintiff, it is claimed, enlisted in the regiment September 14, 1869, and failed to attend subsequent brigade drills and parades, for which he was court martialled, and a fine of twenty-one dollars imposed, said court martial being convened pursuant to the order of General Ward. The second defendant was deputed as marshal to execute the sentence, and not being able to collect the fine thrust the plaintiff into jail, where he remained four davs, when he was released by Judge Jones of the Superior Court, on a writ of nabeas corpus. After his release he procured from Judge Cardozo warrants of arrest against the first two defendants on the ground of alleged faise imprisonment, claiming that he did not belong to the regiment, and that his arrest and imprisonment, therefore, was illegal. He sued to recover \$25,000. The first two defendants were placed in jail, and after remaining there a day were released on giving ball in \$10,000 each. General Ward voluntarily surrendered himself and gave the same bail. A good share of yesterday was consumed in arguing the motion, Mr. Vanderpoet appearing for the plaintiff and Mr. Sewell for the defendants, representing the General Judge Advocate of the State. A multiplicity of affidavits was read on both sides various sections of the military code were descanted upon at great length, and a good share of yesterday mas consumed in arguing the motion, Mr. Vanderpoet appearing for the plaintiff and Mr. Sewell for the State. A multiplicity of affidavits was read on both sides various sections of the military code were descanted upon at great length, and a good the sacredness of personal liberty, and maintaining the dignity and majesty of the law, military, civie and otherwise. The Court reserved its decision. manding the brigade of National Guards to which the

# SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT.

Summing Up to the Mrs. Hogan Will Case. Before Judge Sutherland. Sarah C. Hatch vs. Clara M. Pengutt .-- Anothe day was consumed yesterday by the counsel in summing up in this case. It is expected that the oppos ing lawyers will have exhausted all their arguments, if not themselves and the jury, to-day, when the Judge will charge them, and they take a rest and the case in their own hands. Meantime the attendance at the court does not diminish in numbers or

By Judge Cardozo. Butterfield vs. Kirkland .- Exceptions overruled and report confirmed.

and report confirmed.

Todd vs. Carhart.—Report confirmed.

Howard vs. Fellig.—Motion granted on payment of ten dollars costs, and stipulating to refer it to plaintiff as elect, and to proceed on two days' notice. Judgment, &c., to stand as security.

Whitehouse vs. Kennedy et al.—Motion denied.

Blum vs. Hartzheim and Riffiard vs. Hartzheim.—Bill taxed.

In the Matter of the Petition of John F. Tonnele.—Motion granted and reference ordered.

Scally vs. Scally.—Memorandum for counsel.

Searing vs. Duffy et al.—Motion granted.

Kneeland vs. Hayward et al.—Motion denied.

West Side Bank vs. James E. Prysley.—Motion denied, west side Bank vs. James E. Prysley.—Motion denied, at al.—Order granted.

Cummins vs. Osborn et al.—Memorandum for counsel.

Brown vs. De Witt.—Motion denied.

Townsend vs. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Companies.—Application denied.

Ogden et al. vs. Wood.—Examination adjourned to the first Monday in May, at ten A. M.

Fowler vs. Wood.—Same.

Reeve vs. Hull.—Motion granted.

The New York Oil Company vs. The Florida Rail-road Company.—Motion denied.

Deriarm et al. vs. Robbins,—Memorandum for counsel.

Keilogg vs. Kellogg et al.—Motion granted. counsel.

Keilogg vs. Kellogg et al.—Motion granted.

Davison vs. Davison.—Same.

# COMMON PLEAS-GENERAL TERM.

Decisions.
Klobs vs. Bartlett.—Judgment affirmed. Michael Borner vs. Richard Brown.-Judgment reversed.

Excelsior Life Insurance Company vs. Cornelius

H. Boelen.—Judgment adlimed.

Rozel J. Peckert vs. Michael J. Shanley.-Judg-

COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM. Note vs. Chamber. — Injunction continued. In the Matter of the National State Bank of New Fork vs. Crosby, Assignee. —Order for a citation.

Before Judge Gross. Before Judge Gross.

Lathrop rs. Van Tine.—The plaintiff was the owner of a spirited horse of the value of \$300, which he left with the defendant, a livery stable keeper, with express instructions that no one should drive him but defendant himself, and for the care of the him but defendant himself, and for the care of the horse he was to pay one dollar a day. It seems Van Tine gave the horse to a person of the name of Rodgers, superintendent of the Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad Company, and that this man drove him on a Saturday and Sunday in August, Sunday being an especially warm day. The Rorse died about five o'clock that afternoon. Rodgers testified that the horse was driven very moderately by him. No notice was given to plaintiff of the horse's althess until Monday, when he came with a veterinary surgeon; but the horse had been taken away, and this, plaintiff claims, was to prevent an examination.

examination.

DECISION.

The Court—There is no proof of any negligence in the treatment of the horse, nor is it intimated that he was driven at an improper time or that the distance was too great or the gait too fast. On the contrary, Rogers testified that he drove the two horses moderately and carefully. This evidence authorizes no recovery on the part of the distinct. Even if it be assumed that Van Tine alone was permitted to drive the horse it is clear that death did not ensue in consequence of his use on the day of his death, but in consequence of a disease of long standing—viz., inflammation of the bowels. Judgment for defendant.

Rosana Walker vs. Louis Oirv and William Barton.-The plaintiff, a girl of nine or ten years old (who sues by her guardian), was passing Olry's barber shop in East Twelfth street, in June last, just at the moment when an ignited demijohn of liquid gas was thrown from the door, by which she was severely burned. Defendant, Olry, placed upon the stand by piaintiff's counsel, stated that the other defendant, the driver of the manufacturer, who came to deliver the fluid, having spiled a little of it on the floor, set it on fire to burn out the spot, and that the demijohn, which stood close by, igniting, Barton took it up and threw it into the street. Barton's statement was that Oirv. complaining of the odor caused by the spilled fluid, lit a match and threw it towards the spot, which went out before reaching it, and that he (Barton) then lit another match, to which no objection was made, and fired it; that Oiry then, through awkwardness, upset the demijohs, which took fire on the outside, and he (Burton) to prevent a confiagration, took it up and threw it out. Plaintif's counsel stating that his client would be satisfied with a small amount, it being admitted that the parties were poor and irresponsible, the Court rendered judgment against Barton for fifty-five dollars and against Oiry for ifty-one dollars, stating, however, that if the manufacturer of the fluid could have been reached he would have rendered a heavy judgment.

Assault and Battery-Full Damages. Before Judge Curtis.

Creutzer vs. Kruger .- This case-commenced Tuesday-was concluded yesterday. The testimony or the plaintiff showed a very aggravated and un provoked assault upon Mrs. Creutzer at a time when provoked assault upon Mrs. Creutzer at a time when she was in a very delicate sta'e of health, the injuries then inflicted on her resulting in causing a painful premature confinement. The case was first brought into the Superior Court, damages being laid at \$10,000. It was subsequently removed to the Marine Court. The jury yesterday, after being briefly and impartially charged by the Court, and after a brief consultation, rendered a verdict for planntiff in \$1,000, the limit of the jurisdiction of this court. Motion for new trial denied. For planntiff, Mr. Langbren; for defendant, Mr. Jacob A. Gross.

By Judge Curtis.

Davis vs. Night.—Dismissed with costs.

Hanes vs. Rogers.—Judgment for plaintiff, full Bridgewater Paint and Color Works vs. Dillon.

Judgment for plaintiff.

Creuz vs. Kruger - Verdict for \$1,000 for plaintiff.

By Judge Gross.

Murphy vs. Huton. - Judgment for defendants,

rith costs.

Lathrop vs. Van Tine.—Complaint dismissed with Stokeru vs. Boehim.—Judgments for plaintiff for

Stokeru vs. Boehim.—Judgments for plaintiff for \$460 25 costs and allowances.
Cattand vs. Walch.—Judgment for plaintiff for \$388 38 costs and allowances.
Haltardag vs. Hull.—Judgment for plaintiff for \$149 25 costs and allowance.
Mercer vs. Metcalf.—Complaint dismissed.
Stoke vs. Schepp.—Complaint dismissed by default.
Walker vs. Olry and Barton.—Judgment for plaintiff.

# COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Gunning S. Bedford, City Judge. BAKER IN A HOT PLACE—HE IS ATTACKED BY FOUR MEN AND RILLS ONE WITH A BAYONET—PROMPT ACQUITTAL BY THE JURY.

The only case of general public interest disposed of yesterday in the Court of General sessions, before Judge Bedford, was a charge of homicide preferred against Adam Langfried, who stabbed James Fingleet on the 1st of last August, indicting a wound which resulted in his death fifteen minutes after it was inflicted.

Mr. Fellows conducted the case for the people and the accused was represented by Mr. William F. Howe. The first witness for the prosecution was Patrick Reilly, who said that he and the deceased were bakers; that on the morning of the 1st of August, belween twelve and one o'clock, they, in company with his brother, Michael Reilly, and Thomas Sands, were returning from spending the evening at a friend's house in avenue B; that when they were passing the bakery of Langiried they smelled fresh bread, and his brother said, "Can not you bakers (meaning the witness and the deceased) go down and get a loaf o' bread;" the witness and fingleton went down to the bakehouse and asked Langfried for a loaf, which he refused to give; they returned to the sidewalk, and, after some conversation, entered the bakehouse the second time; the deceased went over to the box and was in the act of taking one of the loaves when the defendant ran over and hit Reilly on the head with "a setter," a plece of wood used in the manufacture of bread, the blow naving been intended for Fingleton; a fight ensued, and when Langfried went for the musket Reilly ran up stairs, followed by the deceased, who, when he reached the sidewalk, pointed his finger down to the defendant and said "I'll kill you;" as soon as he said that Langfried plunged the bayonet into his heart; Fingleton lived about inferen minutes. Cross-examined—I am a baker, but had been out of work two weeks prior to this occurrence; I was never on the Island; I knew of the deceased being arrested for highway robber; we had been drinking a few glasses of lager; the deceased and myself were the only men who went into the bakehouse; I did not beat the deceased.

Hennard Courtney, who sleeps over the bakery, testified, with a gun and bayonet, but did not see the deceased.

Bernard Courtney, who sleeps over the bakery, testified that he was awakened by a great noise; got out of bed, looked out of the window, and saw a man spring on Langfried and knock him down, aut did not see the deceased stabbed.

James McCabe was also aroused by the noise and saw three men run out of the bakery, one of whom said, "Langfried, I will shoot you;" with that the defendant to kill the accused, wno then were bakers; that on the morning of the 1st of August, belween twelve and one o'clock, they,

fendant to be a quiet, orderly and highly respectable man.

Officer Kelly was joined by other officers after the stabbing and testified that Reilly said he would make a charge against Langfried for assaulting him and stabbing another friend; Langfried then said he would make a charge against him for entering the bakehouse with his comrades and for taking bread; Langfried acknowledged that he had stabbed the man, that he was sorry, but that he was compelled to do it in self-detence. This officer also gave the accused an excellent character for quietness and respectability. spectability.

Omeer Kellaghan testified that he arrested the deceased for highway robbery and knew him to be a

Officer Kellaghan testified that he arrested the deceased for highway robbery and knew him to be a violent man.

Mr. Howe made a few eloquent remarks in opening the case, in the course of which he alfuded to an editorial that appeared in the Herald at the time of the occurrence, in which the writer, in commenting upon Langfried's defence of his person from the wanton assault of the highwayman, expressed regret that he had not killed the other ruflans.

Adam Langfried was called by Mr. Howe, and proceeded to tell how these men entered his place at midnight in No. 446 Second avenue while he and his two workmen were making bread. The four men took up pieces of wood and struck him, and Reilly heid him by the body. He hallooed "Watch!" and they tore his pantaloons, After reaching the sidewalk he say them returning to the basement, and when he saw one of them in the act of putting his hand in the side pocket and hearing him say, "Pil shoot you," he stabled him.

Peter Richies, the workman of the accused, corroporated his statement.

Mr. Howe said he had thirty witnesses to prove the excellent character of his client; but Judge Bedford intimated that it was not necessary.

After a few words from Mr, Fellows Judge Bedford

stated the evidence in his impartial w. V. and clearly set forth the law as applicable to the a 196. The jury, without leaving their sea 2. promptly rendered a verdict of "Net guilty."

The trial of Damei McAdams, who was charged with acting in complicity with Joseph Mc Irath in stealing four boxes of tea from a car at the "Iudson River Rauroad depot on the 8th of Decemb. er. rosulted in his acquittal, a number of witnesses having established a quasi aliot and an excellent a "laracter for honesty.

A SWEET THEFT—MR. FELLOWS APTER PROFA"

SIONAL RECEIVERS.

Albert Mct., who was charged with stealing barrel of sugar on the 8th of February last from a bulkhead at the foot of Franklin street, the property of Offermann & Co., was convicted of petly larceny. The testimony clearly developed the fact that the sugar was disposed of to a "receiver" named Hayes for a small sum. Mr. Fellows expressed his pleasure that the Jury convicted Metz of the minor offence so that he could be used as a witness against the alleged receiver. He (the prosecuting officer) wanted to see if it were possible to secure a conviction in that court of a professional receiver of stolen goods.

Judge Bedford remanded Metz for sentence.

A "MADAME" AND ONE OF HER VICTIMS IN COURT.

Mr. Hewe called his Honor's attention to the case of Jennie Dixon, who was charged with stealing ninely doliars in money and wearing apparel, valued at ten dollars, from Magdalene Muller, the keeper of a disreputable house in Oliver street. The counsel alleged that the accused, who was a slokly looking female, having a very small baby in her arms, had been a prolific source of revenue to the Madame, and that when she concluded to referm by leaving her house the procures had her arrested upon a charge of larceny.

The Madame was called, and admitted she kept a house of bad character; that she took Jennie "for charity sake;" that all the money she received from her during the eleven days she was there was four dollars. The girl told the Judge her version of it, which was

### COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 62, 78, 79, 80, 100, 103, 104, 25, 32, 36, 38, 42, 64.

SUPREME COURT—CHROUIT.—Part 1—Case on. Part 2.—Case on.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Part 1.—Nos. 501, 604, 677, 636, 646, 346, 347, 347, 249, 594, 619, 100, 136, 557, 827.

MABINE COURT—Part 1.—Nos. 4830, 4878, 5144, 5135, 5190, 5889, 5276, 5298, 5299, 5302, 5303, 5306, 5307, 5300, 5308, 5311. Part 2.—Nos. 4981, 5461, 5270, 5920, 4873, 4898, 5161, 5290, 5294, 5206, 5215, 5226, 5303, 5304, 5271, 5521, 5884, 5309, 5310, 5312, 5313, 5314, 5319, 5323, 5346, 5224, 5226, 5328, GRNERAL SESSIONS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

### CRIME IN ALBANY.

Terrible Tragedy-A Wife Murdered by a Drunken Husband-Continuation of

A terrible tragedy-occurred here this morning, at the residence of Dr. Lemuel P. Van Hoosen, on habits, and while laboring under an attack of de-lirium tremeus had angry words with his wife, and seizing an iron griddle struck her with it on the back of the head, crushing the skull and causing her death almost instantly. The circumstance becoming known to the neighbors, the police were sent for and the Doctor taken into custody. The event has caused great sadness among the acquaintances of the family, by whom the Doctor and his wife

of the family, by whom the Doctor and his wife were highly esteemed.

Upon being arrested the Doctor was asked why he had done the deed, and answered, "I could not help it; I had to do it to save my own lile; they were after me."

In the Fikins trial the testimeny for the defence was commenced to-day and consisted chiefly in evidence of the honesty and good character of the prisoner. Aaron Richardson testified that he was in Scott's store at the time the pistol was purchased, and stated that he was satisfied that the man making the burchase was not Fikins; that he had known Fikins for a long time, and was certain it was not him.

John Clark testified that he was in the store the same day (the day oefore the robbery, but he could not say positively what day that was, and saw Richardson there at the time the pistol was being loaded and sold.

Other witnesses testified that they had paid Filter for bread in large armine of freedom testi-Other witnesses testified that they had paid high this for bread in large amounts of fractional notes. This evidence was given to account for his having a large amount of this kind of currency on his per-son when arrested.

CRUSHING OUT STATE RIGHTS.

Federal Interference in the Domestic Con-cerns of North Carolina-Members of the Legislature to be Arrested-Entorcing the

Fourteenth Amendment. RALEIGH, N. C., March 5, 1871. It is credibly stated here that the United States Deputy Marshal is in receipt of instructions from Washington to arrest and proceed against all the MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE

who are disqualified under the provisions of the fourteenth amendment. How done is a puzzle not easily solved from a conservative standpoint, particularly as the highest legal authorities here have decided that membership of the General Assembly is not an office, and incumbents disqualified could not therefore be held amenable. Some state they will be proceeded against under the recently enacted Enforcement law, while others say that it is the amendment itself they have violated, and under that they will be prosecuted. The oatt taken by the members here is that provided by the State constitution, which only embodies support of that instrument and the constitution of the United States, so that if they are proceeded against the only offence that can be charged will be a violation of the amendment, to which a plea of misconstruction of its true measing can be urged. It is not known positively that such an extreme measure will be resorted to, and many imagine that it is only a "ITREAT TO INTIMIDATE" the members, in view of the carly close of the impeachment trial of Governor Holden, who is now in Washington. Of one thing I am assured, and that is, that Autorney General Akerman wrote to the United States District Attorney on the subject, some time ago, and a lengthy correspondence has been held upon the subject, which may possibly have resurted in the rumored order to proceed at once against the banned members. conservative standpoint, particularly as the highest

# EBUCATIONAL AF. AIRS.

Meeting of the Board of Commissioners. The New York Board of Education met yesterdas afternoon, with Mr. Smyth in the chair and nine Commissioners present. Communications from the trustees of several wards were read concerning increase of salaries for teachers, building or furnishing of school houses, &c., and referred to the appropriate committees.

The committee on the Normal College introduced a resolution to the effect that the German professor in the college should be furnished an assistant, said assistant to be Miss Joanna Mitchel, whose knowledge of the German language amply qualified her for the position. The resolution further provided that Miss Mitchel should receive a salary of \$500, and that Miss Lida Conant should fill the vacancy in the Model Primary School left by Miss Mitchel, at a salary of \$500.

The Committee on Teachers presented several nominations to the Board for confirmation, and resolutions were carried for removing certain teachers for inattention to duty.

The Auditing Committing reported a balance of \$71,622.

Mr. Wood offered a resolution of regret at the the college should be furnished an assistant, said

\$71,022.

Mr. Wood offered a resolution of regret at the resignation of John H. Sherwood, at the same time welcoming the new Commissioner, Judge Van Verst. In putting the resolution, which was unanimously carried, the Prasident expressed his sense of the loss that the Board and the cause of education in general had sustained in the resignation of Mr. Sherwood.

MEETING OF THE TRUSTRES OF THE FREE COLLEGE. Previous to the meeting of the Board of Educa-Previous to the meeting of the Board of Educa-tion the trustees of the College of New York held a meeting, at which resolutions were passed asking the Legislature for an appropriation of \$40,000 for a new building to adjoin the college, for the accommo-dation of the introductory class. Also an appropria-tion of \$7,000 for furnishing said building. Also an appropriation of \$86,388 for books and supplies for said college. Also asking the Legislature to author-ize said trustees to diminish the term of attendance in common schools required of students applying for admission to the college.

Arrest and Imprisonment of the Brutal

Frank Bannon, the stone-cutter, charged with throwing a pot of hot tea at Ann Ruby, at No. 223 East Forty-first street, and fatally scalding Michael Powers, a child three years of age, as already re-Powers, a child three years of age, as already reported in the Herald, was arrested late on Tuesday afternoon by officer Grace, of the Twenty-firs, precinct, and yesterday Coroner Keenan committed the prisoner to the Tombs to await the result of an investigation. The girl Ruby was sent to the House of Detention in order to insure her attendance before the Coroner and jury. It has been stated that certain parties interested in the matter have evinced a disposition to shield Bannon from punishment. Through some inadvertence the name of officer Grace appeared in yesterday's Herald as being mixed up in the Murphy clubbing case, with which, however, he had nothing to de.